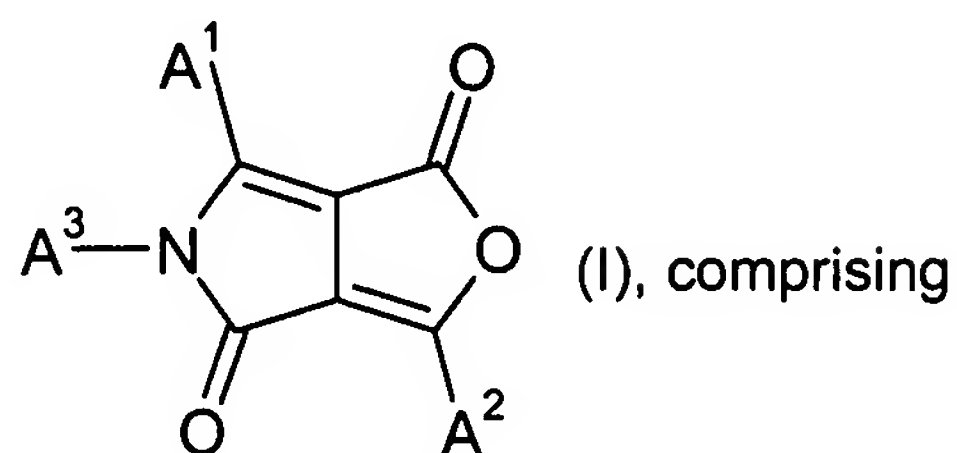
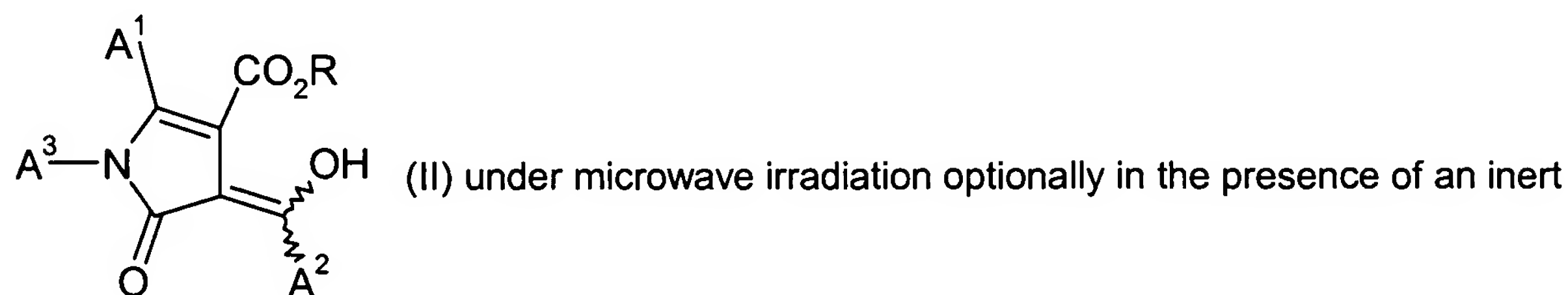


In the claims:

1. **(currently amended):** A process for the preparation of fuopyrroles of the general formula



(a) heating a compound of the formula



solvent,

wherein  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  are  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkenyl,  $C_2$ - $C_{18}$ alkynyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkenyl, aryl or heteroaryl,

$A^3$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl, cyanomethyl,  $Ar^3$ ,  $-CR^{30}R^{31}-(CH_2)_m-Ar^3$  or  $Y-R^{32}$ , wherein  $R^{30}$  and  $R^{31}$  independently of each other stand for hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, or phenyl which can be substituted up to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,

$Ar^3$  stands for aryl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkyl,  $C_5$ - $C_8$ cycloalkenyl or heteroaryl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, halogen or phenyl, which can be substituted with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl or  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy one to three times, and  $m$  stands for 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4,

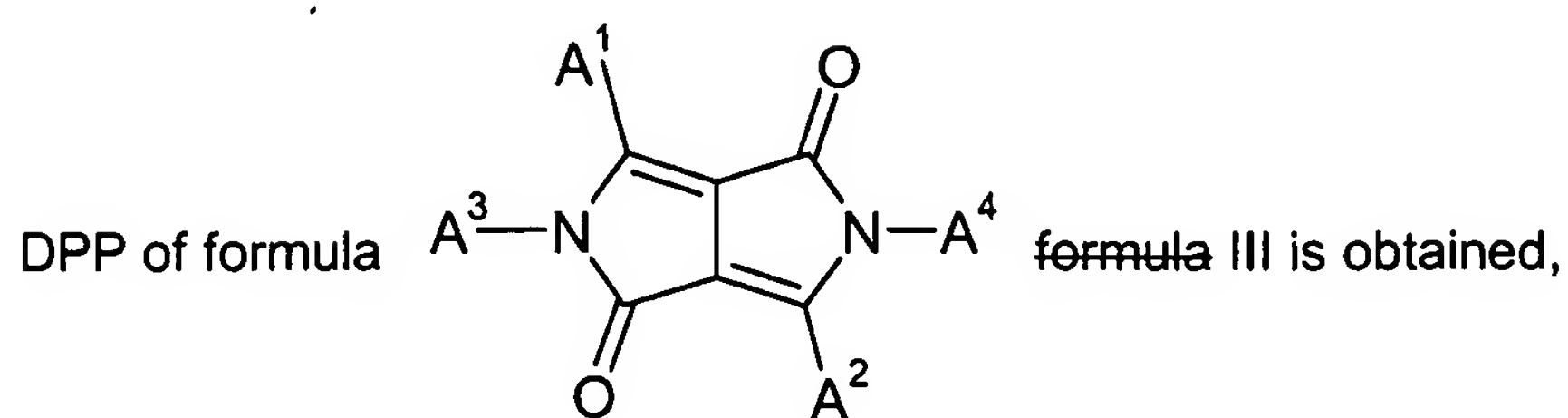
$R$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl, ~~in particular  $C_4$ - $C_4$ alkyl~~, aryl, ~~in particular phenyl~~, or aralkyl, ~~in particular benzyl~~, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, or halogen,

$Y$  is  $-C(O)-$ ,  $-C(O)O-$ ,  $-C(O)NH-$ ,  $-SO_2NH-$  or  $-SO_2-$  and

$R^{32}$  is  $C_1$ - $C_{18}$ alkyl,  $Ar^3$ , or aralkyl.

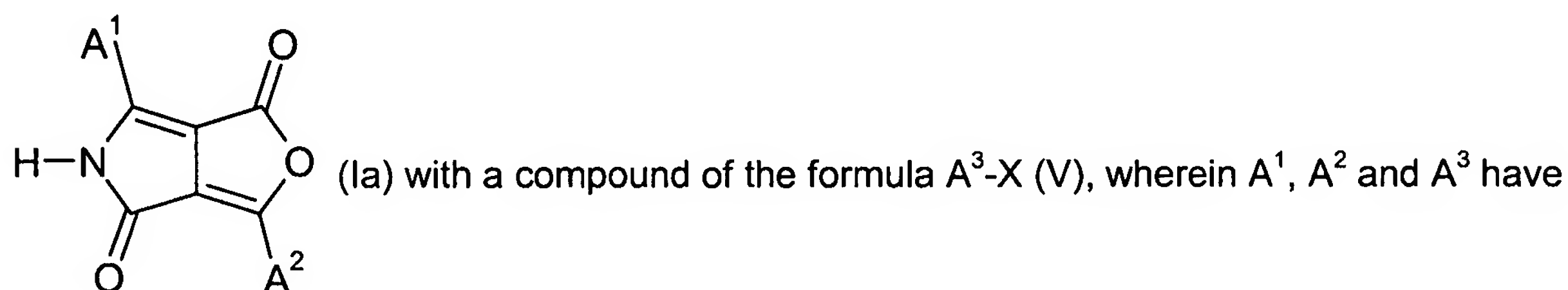
2. **(currently amended):** The process according to claim 1, comprising in addition

reacting a compound of formula I with a primary amine of the formula  $A^4-NH_2$  (IV), wherein a



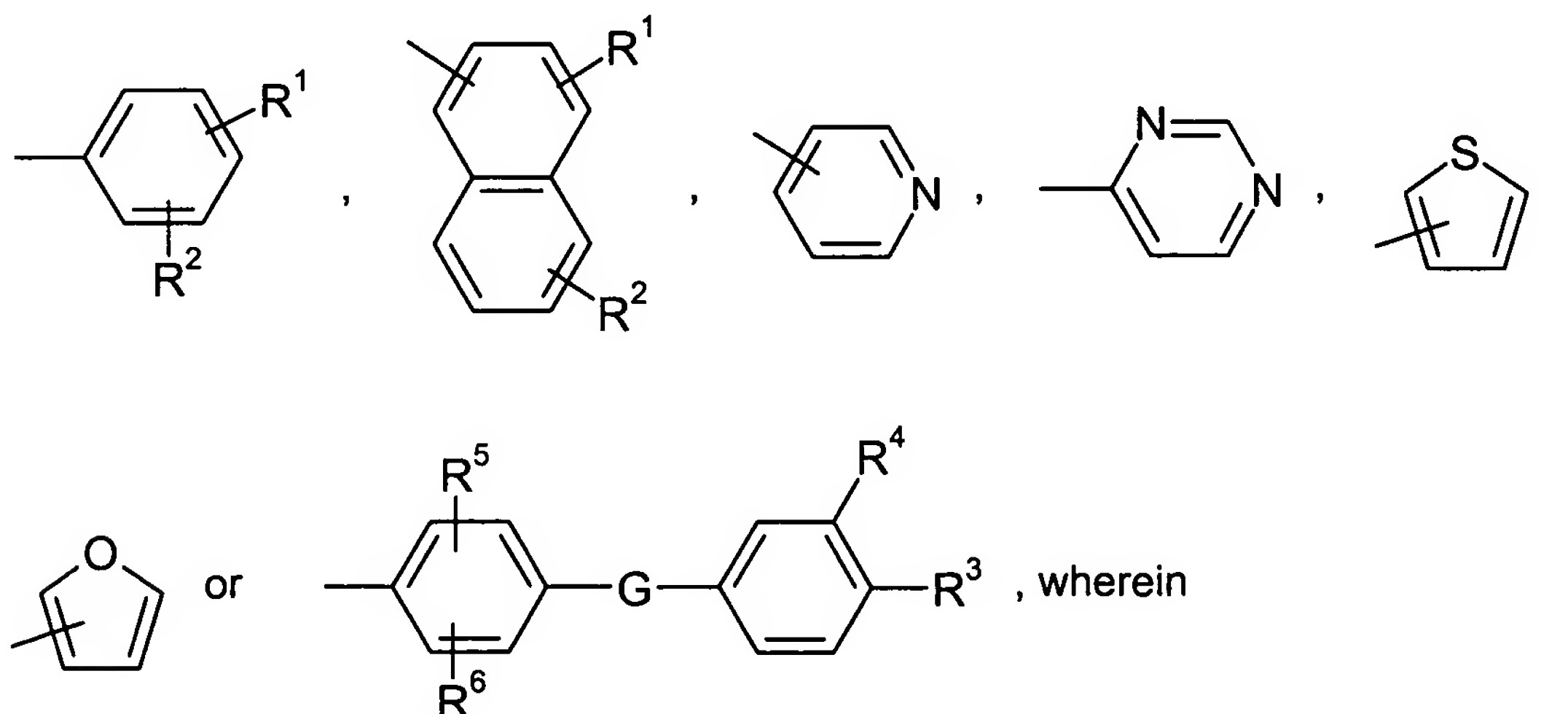
wherein  $A^4$  is  $C_1-C_{18}$ alkyl or  $Ar^3$ , wherein  $Ar^3$ ,  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  are defined as in claim 1.

3. **(original):** The process according to claim 1, wherein the compound of the formula I, wherein  $A^3$  is different from a hydrogen atom, is obtained by reacting a compound of the formula

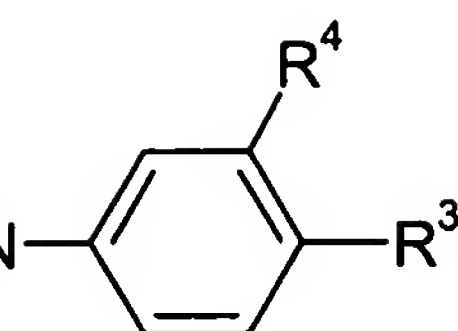


the meanings as given in claim 1 and X is a leaving group.

4. **(currently amended):** The process according to ~~any of claims 1 to 3~~ claim 1, wherein  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  are radicals of the formula



$R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen,  $C_1-C_{18}$ alkyl,  $C_1-C_{18}$ alkoxy,  $C_1-C_{18}$ alkylmercapto,  $C_1-C_{18}$ alkylamino,  $C_1-C_{18}$ alkoxycarbonyl,  $C_1-C_{18}$ alkylaminocarbonyl, -CN, - $NO_2$ , trifluoromethyl,  $C_5-C_8$ cycloalkyl, -C=N-

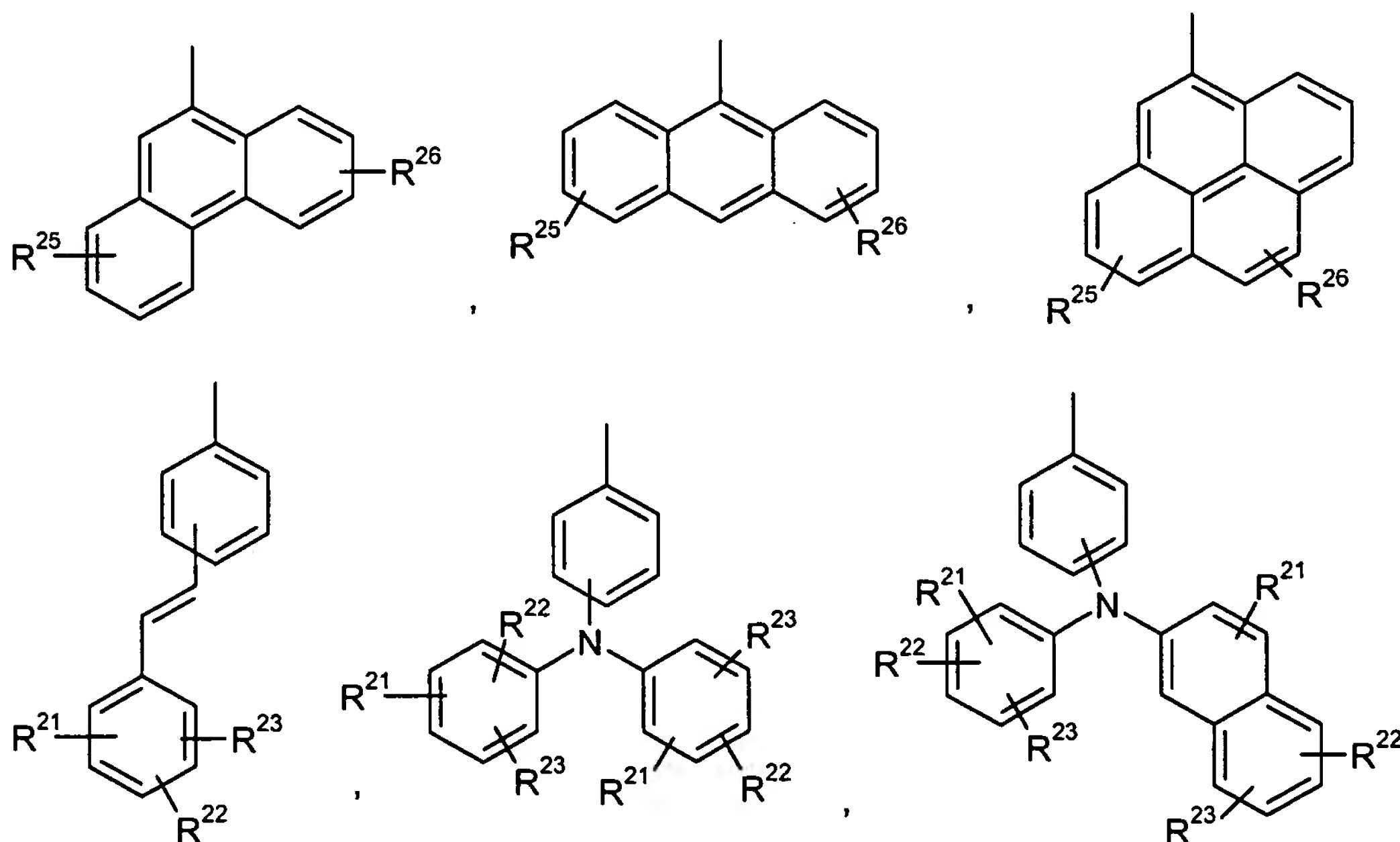
(C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkyl), phenyl,  , imidazolyl, pyrazolyl, triazolyl,

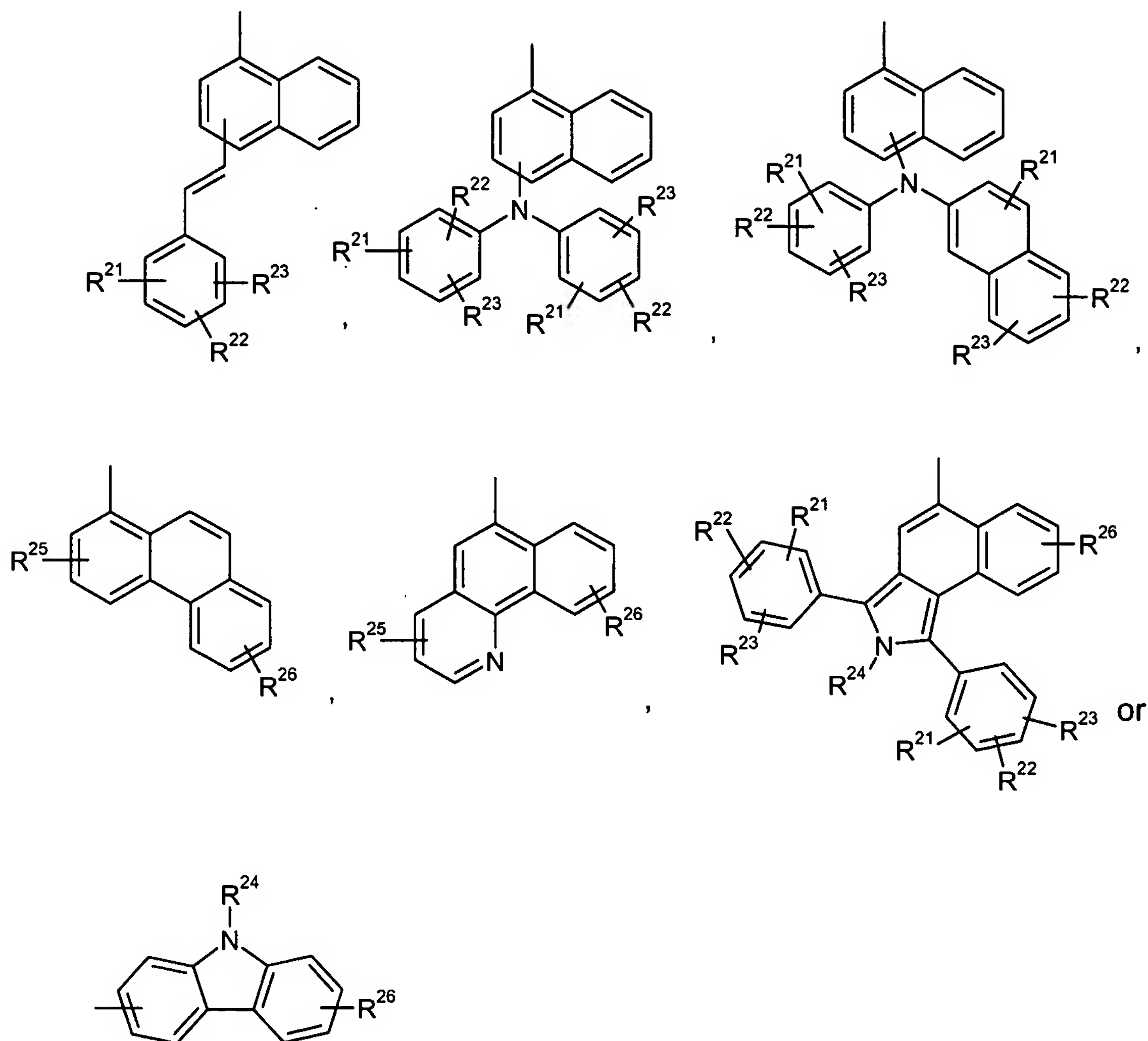
piperazinyl, pyrrolyl, oxazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzothiazolyl, benzimidazolyl, morpholinyl, piperidinyl or pyrrolidinyl, -CONX<sup>5</sup>X<sup>6</sup>, -C(O)OX<sup>7</sup> or -SO<sub>2</sub>X<sup>9</sup>; wherein X<sup>5</sup> and X<sup>6</sup> are hydrogen, linear or branched C<sub>1-10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>5-10</sub>-cycloalkyl or C<sub>6-10</sub>-aryl, X<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen, linear or branched C<sub>1-10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>5-10</sub>-cycloalkyl or C<sub>6-10</sub>-aryl, X<sup>9</sup> is hydrogen, linear or branched C<sub>1-10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>5-10</sub>-cycloalkyl, C<sub>7-10</sub>-aralkyl, C<sub>6-10</sub>-aryl or -NX<sup>10</sup>X<sup>11</sup>, wherein X<sup>10</sup> and X<sup>11</sup> are hydrogen, linear or branched C<sub>1-10</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>7-10</sub>-aralkyl or C<sub>6-10</sub>-aryl,

G is -CH<sub>2</sub>-, -CH(CH<sub>3</sub>)-, -C(CH<sub>3</sub>)<sub>2</sub>-, -CH=N-, -N=N-, -O-, -S-, -SO-, -SO<sub>2</sub>-, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-, -CONH- or -NR<sup>7</sup>-,

R<sup>3</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>18</sub>alkoxy or -CN, R<sup>5</sup> and R<sup>6</sup> are independently of each other hydrogen, halogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl, and R<sup>7</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>alkyl;

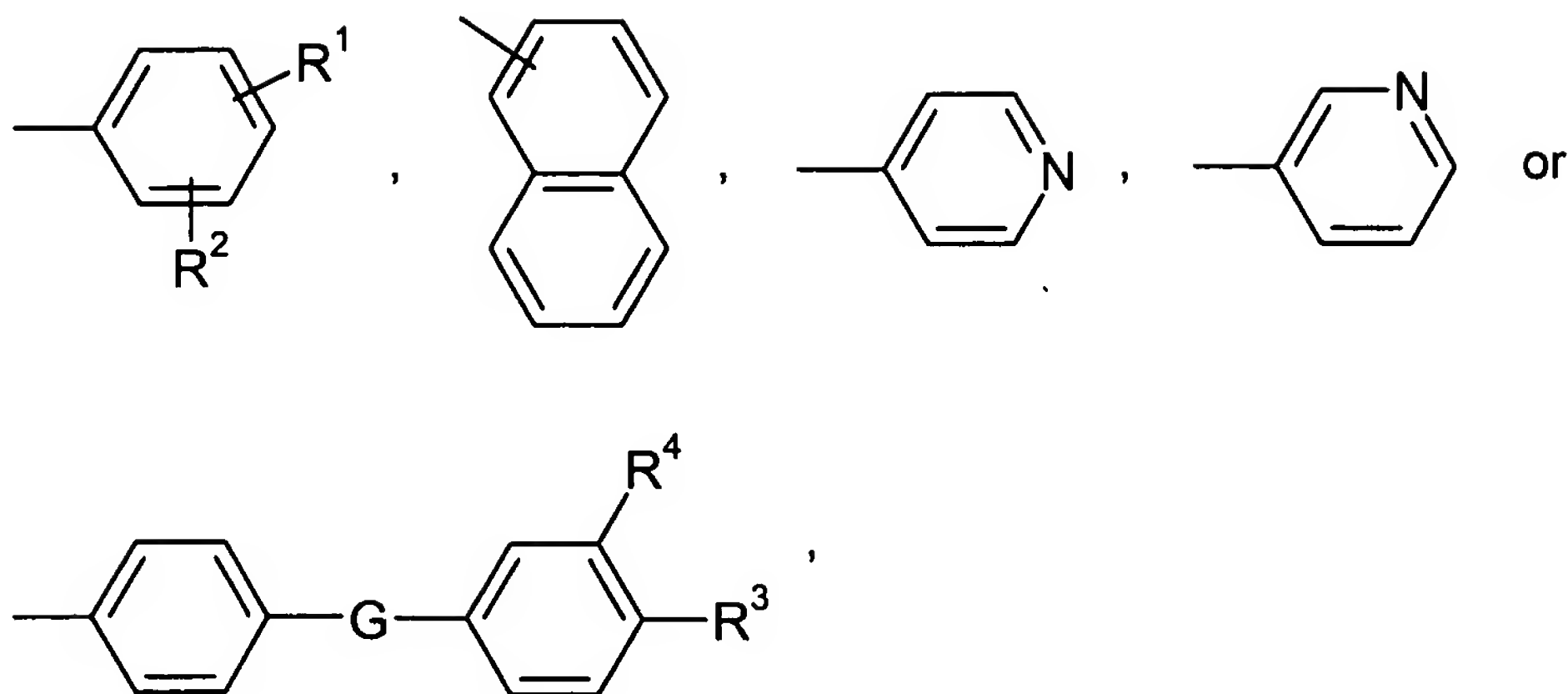
or A<sup>1</sup> and A<sup>2</sup> are radicals of the formula





wherein  $R^{21}$ ,  $R^{22}$ ,  $R^{23}$ ,  $R^{25}$  and  $R^{26}$  are independently of each other hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, a hydroxyl group, a mercapto group,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkylthio, halogen, halo- $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl, a cyano group, an aldehyde group, a ketone group, a carboxyl group, an ester group, a carbamoyl group, an amino group, a nitro group, a silyl group or a siloxanyl group and  $R^{24}$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkyl group.

5. (original): The process according to claim 4, wherein  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  are radicals of the formula



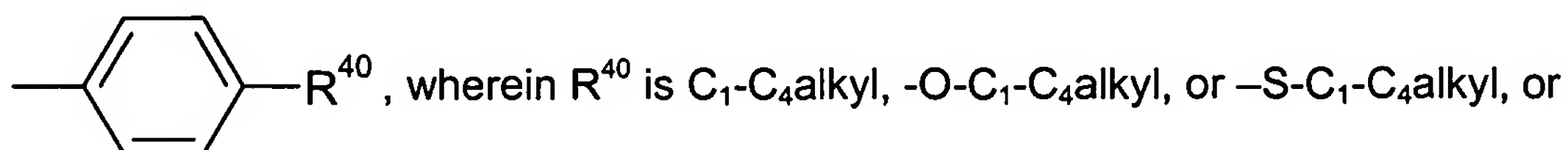
wherein  $R^1$  and  $R^2$  are independently of each other hydrogen, chloro, bromo,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkoxy,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ alkylamino, phenyl or CN,

G is -O-, - $NR^7$ -, -N=N- or - $SO_2$ - ,

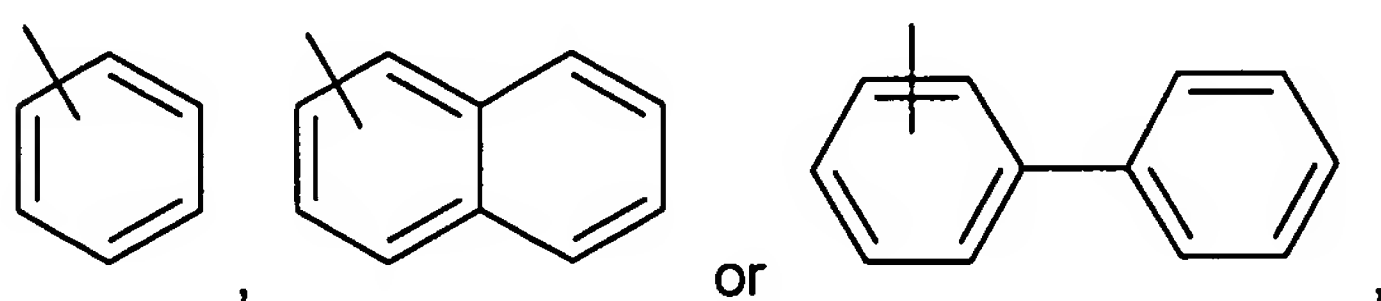
$R^3$  and  $R^4$  are hydrogen, and

$R^7$  is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl.

6. **(currently amended):** The process according to claim 4 ~~or 5~~, wherein  $A^3$  is cyanomethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl ~~such as methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, isopropyl, n-butyl, sec-butyl, isobutyl, tert-butyl, n-pentyl, 2-pentyl, 3-pentyl, 2,2-dimethylpropyl, n-hexyl, n-heptyl, n-octyl, 1,1,3,3-tetramethylbutyl and 2-ethylhexyl~~,  $Y-R^{32}$  wherein Y is -C(O)- and  $R^{32}$  is

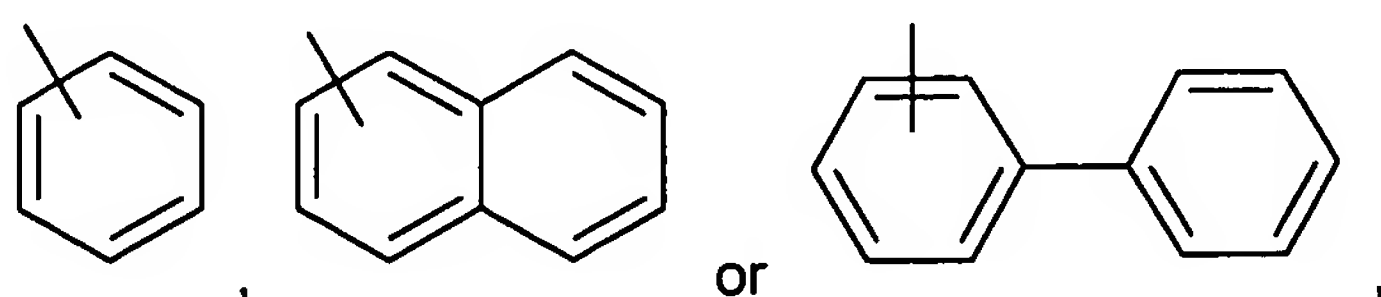


-( $CH_2$ ) $_m$ -Ar wherein m is 1 and Ar is a group of the formula



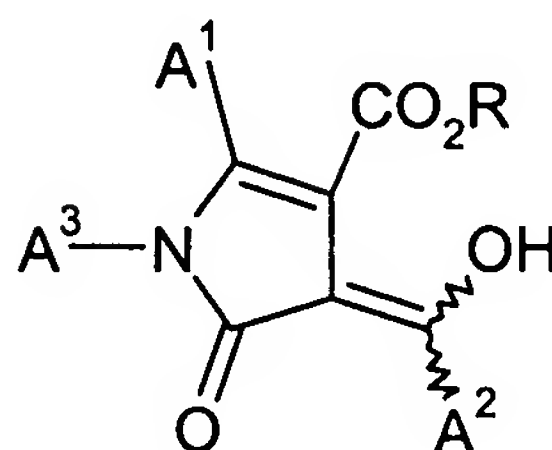
which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

7. **(currently amended):** The process according to ~~any of claims 4 to 6~~ claim 4, wherein  $A^4$  is



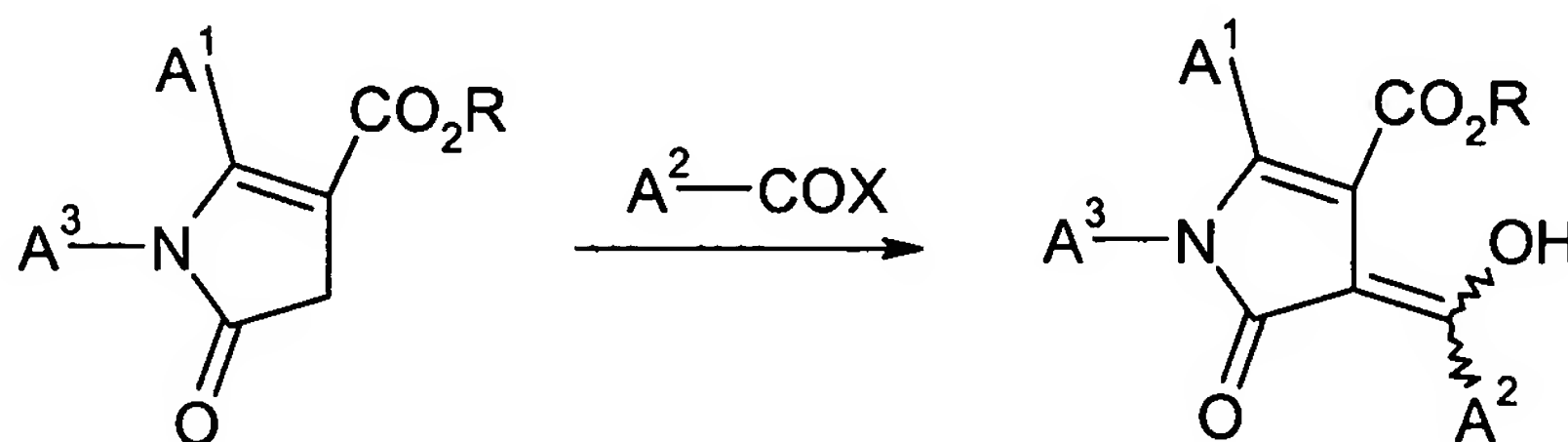
which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.

8. **(currently amended)**: The process according to ~~any of claims 1 to 7~~ claim 1, wherein the starting compound of formula (II)



(II)

is obtained by reacting a compound of formula (VIII) with an acyl halide  $A^2 - \text{COX}$ :

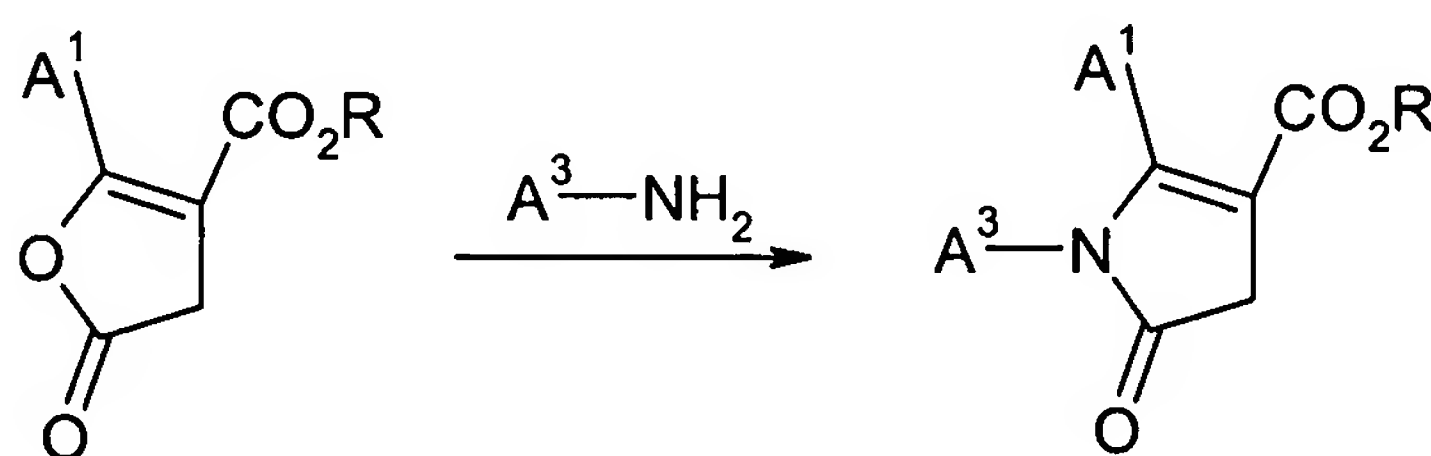


(VIII)

(II)

wherein R,  $A^1$  and  $A^2$  have the same meaning as given in claim 1,  $A^3$  is aryl, and X is halogen, preferably chlorine.

9. **(original)**: The process according to claim 8, wherein the compound of formula (VIII) is obtained by reacting a compound of formula (IIb) with an amine  $A^3 - \text{NH}_2$ :



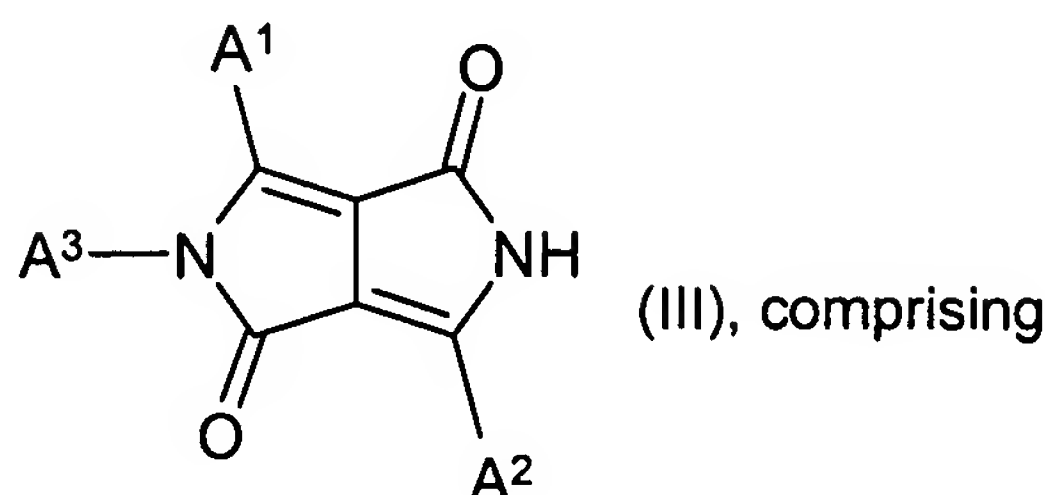
(IIb)

(VIII)

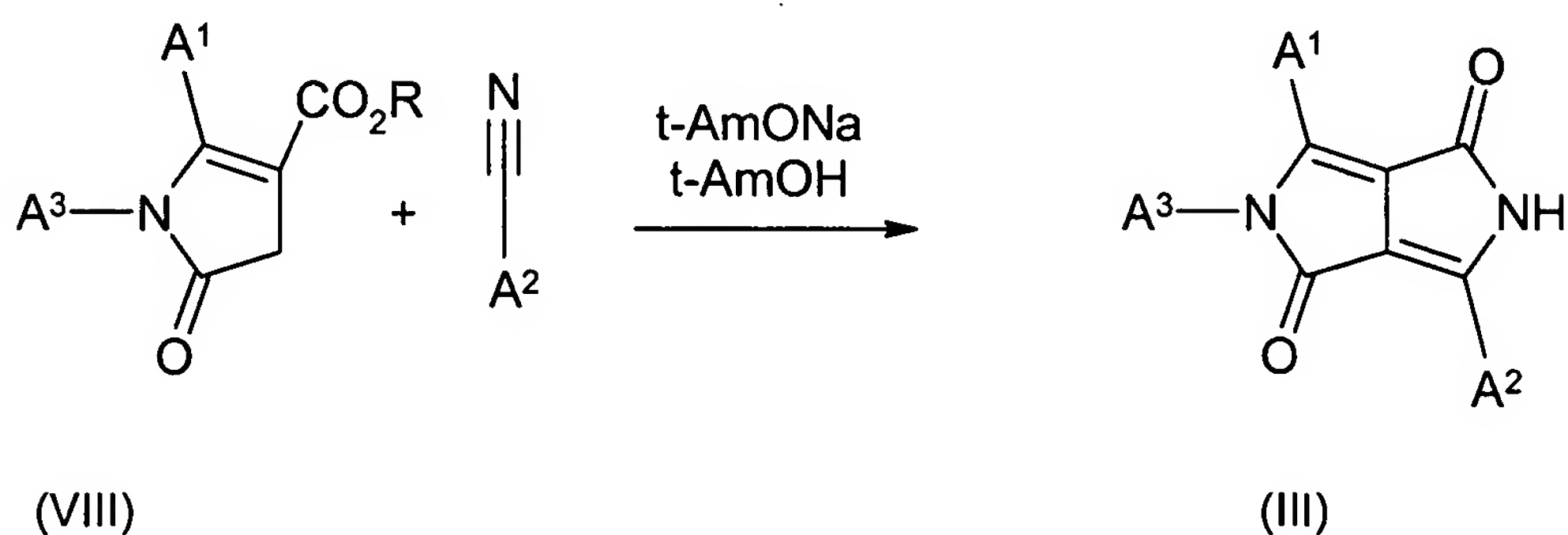
wherein R and  $A^1$  have the same meaning as given in claim 1 and  $A^3$  is aryl

10. **(currently amended)**: The process according to claim 8 ~~or 9~~, wherein  $A^2 - \text{COX}$  is benzoyl chloride and  $A^3 - \text{NH}_2$  is aniline.

11. **(currently amended)**: A process for the preparation of a DPP of general formula:

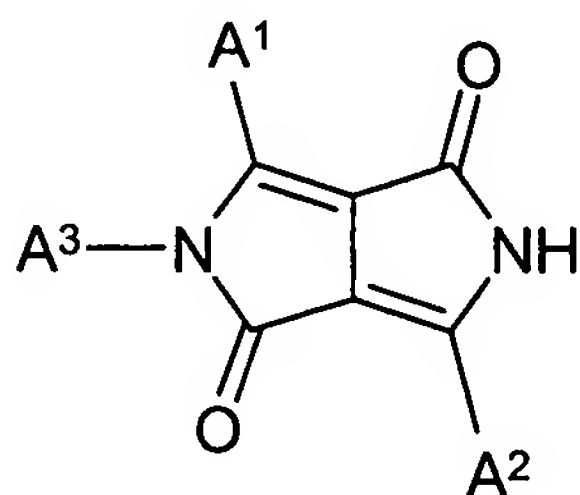


reacting a compound of formula (VIII) with a nitrile  $A^2-CN$ , preferably benzonitril:



wherein  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  have the meanings as given in claim 1.

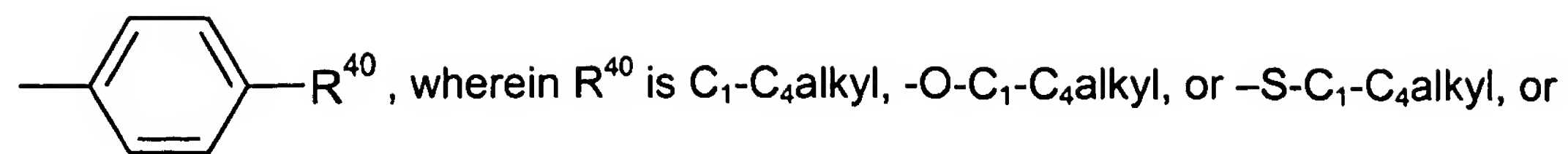
12. **(original)**: A DPP of general formula (III)



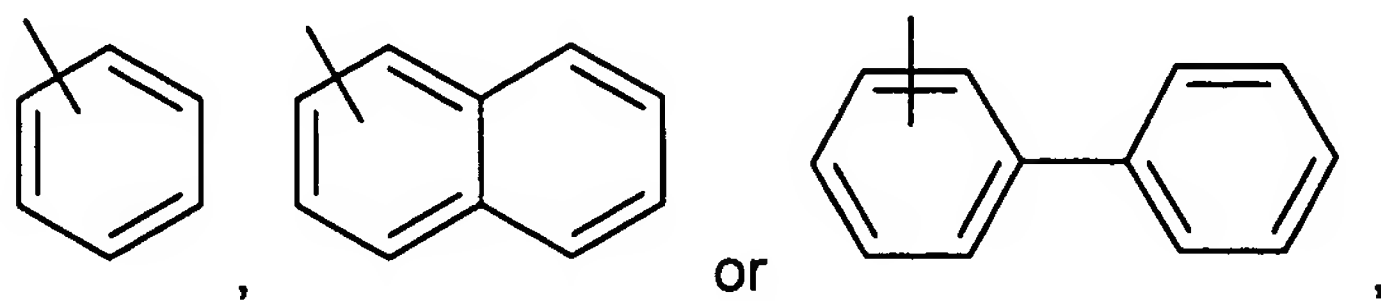
wherein  $A^1$ ,  $A^2$  and  $A^3$  have the meanings as given in claim 1.

13. **(new)**: A process according to claim 1, wherein R is  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkyl, phenyl, or benzyl, which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, or halogen.

14. **(new)**: A process according to claim 5, wherein  $A^3$  is cyanomethyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $Y-R^{32}$  wherein Y is  $-C(O)-$  and  $R^{32}$  is



$-(CH_2)_m$ -Ar wherein m is 1 and Ar is a group of the formula



which can be substituted one to three times with  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_8$ alkoxy, halogen or phenyl.